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much new light upon the fundamental problems involved. It is largely made up of quotations from texts and cases, rather loosely strung together, and arranged in the conventional order. As a consequence, there is often much substantial repetition and considerable diversity of statement. To one who wishes to learn what has been said or decided about the subject, the book will prove a useful compendium. The cases seem to be quite fully collected, and every device in the way of collateral citation seems to have been adopted with a view to making them generally available. Very few cases are cited later than the official reports. F. R. M

LEADING CASES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. Part I: PEACE. By Pitt Cobbett. Third Edition. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1909. pp. xxiv, 385.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1885 in one volume and was followed by the second edition, also in one volume, in 1892. The third edition is to be in two parts. The first part of the third edition relating to the international law of peace appeared in 1909 and contains the same number of pages as were devoted to peace, war, and neutrality in the second edition.

In this first part of the third edition the arrangement of material has been much improved. The subject-matter reflects the recent changes in the attitude of courts toward international law. The content of international law has also changed. This is shown in the more extended mention of such subjects as international courts of arbitration, commissions of inquiry, leased territory, spheres of influence, spheres of interests, interoceanic canals, nationals, and insurgency.

The earlier editions of this work, containing comparatively few notes, were designed to furnish illustrative cases for use with text-books. This third edition contains much more extensive notes, there being about three times as many pages of notes as of text of cases. These notes relate not merely to the decision rendered in the case selected, but also to kindred topics; *e. g.*, following a seven-page statement of the Alaska Boundary Arbitration of 1903, there are twelve pages of notes upon the topics, state property in municipal and international law, boundaries of state territory, interests falling short of ownership, occupation, area affected by occupation, abandonment of occupied territory, prescription, other modes of acquisition, leases and pledges of territory, servitudes and restrictive contracts, protectorates, spheres of influence, spheres of interest, the occupation and administration by one state of territory belonging to another. Such a method of treatment makes it necessary to distinguish this work of Dr. Pitt Cobbett from a case book in the proper sense.

It is unfortunate that in international law the influence of early theorists who did not distinguish between the conditions necessary for the existence of a state and the state itself should be perpetuated. There are other political unities beside the state as well as economic and religious unities, and as Cobbett shows, these may often acquire a status in international law. His distinction between "nationals" and "citizens" is of importance for the United States particularly since the acquisition of non-contiguous territory. His treatment of the status of insurgency would have been much more adequate if the principles laid down by the United States Supreme Court in such cases as the *Three Friends* and *Underhill* v. *Hernandez* had received consideration.

In all the cases, as on page 26, it would have been more satisfactory had the statements been made in the exact words of the opinion so far as possible, rather than in form of a *résumé* of the opinion. This is particularly true when the space occupied would be approximately the same. Possibly such a course would have avoided the statement that the exemption of coast fishing-vessels from capture in time of war was founded on considerations "of the *natural* convenience of belligerent States" (p. 3), when in the case of the *Paquete Habana* and the *Lola* the phrase is "of the *mutual* convenience of belligerent States." While recent in-

stances are very generally cited, one is surprised not to find reference among the others (p. 114) to the Anglo-Japanese Agreements of 1902 and 1905 in regard to the spheres of interest of these states in the Far East.

The reference to Wharton's International Law Digest for many of the American opinions and precedents makes the book less valuable for American readers, because that work has been superseded by the much more complete Moore's International Law Digest.

While the title on the back of Dr. Pitt Cobbett's book is "*Leading Cases on International Law*," it should be borne in mind that the title-page gives the real clue to the nature of the book, — "*Cases and Opinions on International Law and various points of English law connected therewith, collected and digested from English and foreign reports, official documents, and other sources, with notes containing the views of the text-writers on the topics referred to, supplementary cases, treaties, and statutes.*" G. G. W.

ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. By D. J. Medley. London: Methuen and Company. 1910. pp. xi, 397.

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. By Herbert Thorndike Tiffany. In two volumes. St. Paul: The Keefe-Davidson Company. 1910. pp. xxiv, 1255; xxiii, 1256–2343.